

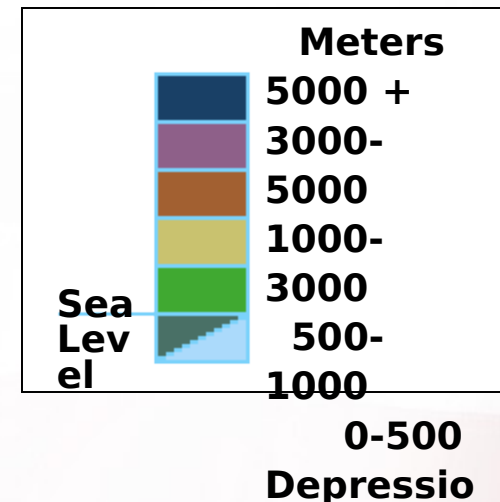
# Angola



# Angola : Environmental Issues

- Topography
- Climate

Climate in the north has cool, dry season (May to October) and hot, rainy season (November to April)



Terrain: narrow coastal plain rises abruptly to vast interior plateau

*lowest point:* Atlantic Ocean 0 m  
*highest point:* Morro de Moco 2,620 m

# Angola : Environmental Issues

- Air :
  - Low risk
  - Localized air contamination may occur near specific industrial facilities or urban areas.
  - Cement plant in Luanda emits dust and particulate into the air
- Soil:
  - Localized to specific areas surrounding industrial facilities and waste disposal sites.
  - Significant exposure to contaminants in soil is unlikely in the absence of wind-blown dust, active digging, or migration of contaminants from soil into ground water.
  - Usually presents a low risk to human health.
- Ground travel throughout Angola is problematic due to the extensive use of land mines during the civil war

The background of the slide is a faded American flag, showing the stars and stripes. The title is enclosed in a red-bordered box.

# **Angola: Environmental Issues**

- **Food:**

- Food may be contaminated with industrial particulates, chemicals from soil, pesticides, fertilizers, and fecal pathogens

- **Water:**

- Water contaminated with raw sewage.
- Industrial discharge from oil and mining operations

The background of the slide is a faded American flag, showing the stars and stripes. The title is enclosed in a red-bordered box.

# **Angola: Environmental Issues**

Greatest short-term  
environmental  
health risks:

- Water contaminated with raw sewage
- Runoff containing fecal pathogens



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# Angola: Diseases of Operational Importance

- **Very High Risk** country
- Diseases of Greatest Risk
  - Food and Waterborne Diseases: Bacterial diarrhea, Hepatitis A, Protozoal diarrhea and Typhoid/paratyphoid fever
  - Vector-borne Diseases: Malaria, Trypanosomiasis-Gambiense (African)
  - Sexually Transmitted Diseases: HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis B
  - Respiratory Diseases: Meningococcal meningitis
  - Water-contact Diseases: Schistosomiasis

# Angola: Diseases of Operational Importance

- Diseases of Potential Risk

- Food and Waterborne Diseases: Brucellosis, Cholera, Hepatitis E
- Vector-borne Diseases: Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever, Rickettsioses (tickborne, spotted fever group), Chikungunya, Leishmaniasis, Rift Valley fever, Sindbis (Ockelbo) virus, Plague, Dengue fever, Yellow Fever, and West Nile fever
- Sexually Transmitted Diseases: Gonorrhea and Chlamydia
- Water-contact Diseases: Leptospirosis
- Respiratory Diseases: Tuberculosis
- Animal-contact: Anthrax, Q-Fever and Rabies